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street.

## YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want  
to keep in touch with home. The best  
way to do this is to have the Journal  
mailed to you. Leave your order be-  
fore starting. We will change the ad-  
dress as often as you desire.

Has anything been heard of that com-  
mittee of Silver Democrats that went to ask  
Bryan what they should do in the city cam-  
paign?

Of course the sheriff at Valparaiso is not  
alarmed about the possibility of a mob.  
No officer with an ounce of courage need  
be alarmed about the cowards that usually  
make up a mob.

If William J. Bryan imagines he is estab-  
lishing a new cult by lecturing in this  
State on "Democratic Ideals," he is mis-  
taken. The true Democratic ideal is to  
get something lucrative.

It is not remarkable that a man of sixty-  
eight years, accustomed to a quiet life,  
should have broken down under the excite-  
ment and strain to which Pope Pius X  
has been subjected since his election. The  
wonder is that he is not seriously ill.

The criminal held at Jeffersonville on  
charges of crime perpetrated in St. Paul  
probably does not understand the infaill-  
ibility of the Bertillon system. Once sub-  
jected to that measurement a criminal can  
never hide his identity again.

The Irish land bill, which was thought to  
be in danger in the House of Lords,  
passed to a third reading in that house  
yesterday and is now past all danger.  
Leaders of the Irish party admit that if it  
works as they expect it will effect a revo-  
lution in the condition of Ireland.

There is trouble in the Balkans. Of  
course there is. There always is. The  
present revolt in Macedonia is not a new  
one. It is simply a revival of an old one,  
a recrudescence of a chronic condition,  
caused by the subjection of a hybrid and  
turbulent people to the worst government  
in the world. The people of Macedonia  
would be bad enough under any govern-  
ment, but under that of the unspeakable  
Turk they are abnormally bad. The true  
solution of the question lies in the wiping  
out of Turkey in Europe, but that solution  
is very remote.

Not much has been heard of late about  
Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's preferential  
tariff scheme for England, but the idea is  
not dead. On the contrary, it will furnish  
the principal topic of discussion at a com-  
mercial congress, which will open in  
Montreal on the 15th inst. and which may  
have important results in shaping the  
economic policy of Great Britain. The con-  
gress will be attended by over 400 dele-  
gates from Chambers of Commerce and  
kindred bodies all over the British empire,  
and they will discuss the subject from a  
point of view entirely removed from poli-  
tics. The congress will include delegates  
from the Chambers of Commerce of London,  
Liverpool and all the large cities in the  
British islands and colonies. One of  
the delegates, who arrived in Boston a day  
or two ago, was asked if they expected to  
accomplish anything definite. He answered:

"I cannot say as to that. The whole sub-  
ject of free trade will be discussed and the  
various conditions of trade. You see when  
England adopted free trade fifty years ago  
she practically supplied the world with  
manufactured goods. Since then there have  
arisen some very strong competitors  
—the United States and Germany, espe-  
cially Germany. England has had an open door  
for the whole world; it has been a sort of  
dumping ground for the surplus products  
of the United States, Germany and other  
countries. Other countries have been put-  
ting up tariffs against England, and it  
would seem as if the time had arrived for  
at least an inquiry into the matter."

Mr. Chamberlain has announced his in-  
tention to deliver a series of speeches on  
the subject in October, and in the mean-  
time he is likely to hear a pretty full ex-  
pression regarding it from representative  
business men in the Montreal congress.

The postmasters of several States, in-  
cluding Indiana, are to have an unusual  
visitor soon in the form of a young woman  
from Washington. Outwardly and to all  
appearances she will be just a young  
woman of the period, but she will differ  
from all others in that she will be an ac-  
credited representative of the Civil-service  
Commission, armed and equipped with a  
railroad traveling commission and author-  
ity to walk into any postoffice unannounced  
and to inform postmasters

and local civil-service boards that under  
recent modifications of the civil-service  
rules the transfer of clerks from local post-  
offices to the departments at Washington  
is not permitted. This information could  
very easily have been conveyed by a cir-  
cular letter to the postmasters, but perhaps  
the young woman wanted a few weeks of  
summer travel. Postmasters should try  
and make her trip pleasant.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT.

In his sermon on the wineromms last Sun-  
day the Rev. D. R. Lucas remarked that  
a friend of his had told him that "the  
mayor was so tied up with politics that he  
could not enforce the law." The good min-  
ister's friend was utterly mistaken. There  
is no political reason why the mayor should  
not enforce the law. There is every reason  
of good politics why he should. The sweep-  
ing out of the wineromms would be the very  
best politics the mayor could indulge in.  
Governor Durbin, had he been seeking polit-  
ical prominence, could not possibly have  
made a better move than he did make by  
his stern enforcement of the law in connection  
with the Evansville affair. The time  
was ripe for the rise of an executive with  
the courage to deal promptly and uncom-  
promisingly with the mob spirit. The  
Governor did it, and his praises are ringing  
throughout the country; and, instead of be-  
ing one of forty or more governors, he  
stands as a figure of goodly stature in the  
field of national politics.

And just as surely is the time ripe for the  
rise of a mayor that will take urban vice  
by the throat and choke it out of existence  
ere it chokes to death the moral life of  
the community; and the best place to begin  
in a warfare on vice is the wineromms. It  
was but Sunday last when another wine-  
room victim, a girl of sixteen, was found  
in one of these places and admitted that  
she and several other children, some  
younger than herself, had been habitues of  
the dive for some months. It is absurd to  
imagine that politics or anything else can  
so tie the hands of an executive that he  
cannot enforce the law against this crying  
iniquity. The Journal has entire faith in  
Mayor Bookwalter's honesty of purpose, and  
it is plain from his utterances else-  
where in this paper that he will waste no  
time in taking up this question and taking  
measures that will put an end to the whole  
wineromms business. He is clothed with full  
power to revoke the license of every saloon  
keeper maintaining a wineromms, and should  
have no difficulty in obtaining from the  
police full information on which to act.

## CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

The subcommittee of the Senate committee  
on finance is holding a conference at Sena-  
tor Aldrich's home in Rhode Island to dis-  
cuss currency legislation. The subcommit-  
tee consists of Senators Aldrich, of Rhode  
Island, Platt, of Connecticut, Allison, of  
Iowa, and Spooner, of Wisconsin. This is an  
able committee, well balanced geographi-  
cally and otherwise. Its conclusions may  
not be made public at present, but it is safe  
to assume they will be wise and conserva-  
tive. Senator Aldrich stated a few days  
ago that the subcommittee would probably  
frame a bill, which, after being formally  
submitted to the full finance committee,  
would be introduced in the Senate on the  
first day of the extra session to be called  
on the 8th of November. It is probable the  
subcommittee will embody in the measure  
it will present the principal features of the  
Aldrich bill, which failed in the Senate at  
the last session. That bill did not affect  
the present banking system at all, but it  
provided that the public money derived  
from customs revenue should be deposited  
in national banks, instead of being, as the  
law now requires, locked up in the treas-  
uries and then withdrawn from active  
circulation. The practical effect of the  
Aldrich bill would be to increase the cir-  
culation by adding to it a considerable sum  
which is now locked up. This sum varies  
from year to year, but it is always large.  
It is doubtful if the committee will go much  
further than this, and it is entirely safe  
to predict that it will not favor any radical  
change in the present banking system,  
least of all any that would open the door  
to paper-money inflation. Our present vol-  
ume of circulation in gold, silver, bank  
notes and government notes is approxi-  
mately \$31 per capita. This is more than  
that of any other country except France,  
and is equal to all the legitimate demands  
of trade. In addition to this there are the  
various forms of bank credits, as checks,  
drafts and commercial paper, by which 55  
per cent. of the business of the country  
is transacted, and finally the way is open  
for the organization of new national banks  
with circulation under present law. In  
these circumstances legislation that would  
invite artificial inflation of paper currency  
would be very unwise. The United States al-  
ready has in circulation a vastly larger  
amount of uncovered paper money than any  
other country, and no proposition that would  
greatly or suddenly increase it can be re-  
garded as safe or healthy. The currency  
inflation idea is a very persistent one, and  
it is no sooner put down in one form than  
it springs up in another. It has had some  
advocates in every Congress for many  
years past and doubtless will have in the  
next one, but it is safe to predict that they  
will not find any encouragement in a bill  
framed by the four senators above named.

## SPECULATION AND LAW.

Again it is suggested that speculation on  
margins or option trading be prohibited by  
law, and the general smash in the stock  
market and existing disastrous corner in  
the cotton market give force to the sugges-  
tion. There can be no question of the very  
bad effect of the cotton corner on the  
American textile industry, for all the cot-  
ton mills not running on contracts are  
closed. There may be some difference of  
opinion about the effects of the Wall street  
disturbance. It is probably a good thing to  
have the water squeezed out of securities,  
but at the same time there is always dan-  
ger that a "street panic" may have some-  
thing of a demoralizing effect on legiti-  
mate business and it is inevitable that ab-  
normally high rates for money in New  
York should lay additional burdens on more  
legitimate borrowing throughout the coun-  
try.

Undoubtedly, if there were any sure way  
of preventing by law the kind of specula-  
tion that brings about these conditions the  
great majority of the American people  
would favor such a measure, but how de-  
fine in law the difference between the spec-  
ulator who buys cotton for September deliv-  
ery and the cotton mill that buys it for  
future delivery with the expectation of  
consuming it? Possibly the "bear" op-  
erator could be reached by making it a crime  
to sell what he does not possess, but  
how would such a law operate

ate on the farmer who wants to  
sell his crop in the ground or the manu-  
facturer who books orders for goods he  
has not yet made? And when it comes to  
preventing the "bull" operator from con-  
tracting to buy at a future date and paying  
a margin down, how could this be pre-  
vented without stopping the buying of real  
estate, raw materials and practically every-  
thing else?

Laws have been enacted in Illinois and  
some other states designed to prevent  
"cornering" the market in any particular  
product, but they necessarily rest on the  
basis of intent and intent is always a re-  
markably difficult thing to prove, and  
hence such laws are almost impossible of  
enforcement. If a law could be found to  
prevent speculation by law the people  
would probably take it up quickly enough.

## "EASTERN QUESTION" AGAIN.

A few days ago the Macedonian insurrec-  
tion looked very much like a case for the  
police of look after, but now, since the mur-  
der of a Russian consul by a Turkish sol-  
dier has given the Bear an opportunity to  
put his paw in the trouble, the situation  
has suddenly become one of great impor-  
tance to every European Cabinet. While  
the eternal, relentless purpose of Russia to  
possess Constantinople and the Dardanelles  
exists, with Turkey ruling over a lot of  
Christian subjects, this "Eastern question"  
will remain a box of gunpowder, likely to  
be ignited by the slightest spark; and with  
a lot of Bulgars in Macedonia chafing under  
Turkish rule there will always be sparks in  
plenty.

Behind the whole situation stand the  
clashing interests of Russia and Great Brit-  
ain. The history of Russia has been expan-  
sion toward the sea. The Russian dream of  
centuries has been the possession of Con-  
stantinople to make her in fact as well as  
in claim the successor of the Byzantine or  
Eastern Roman empire. And in time this  
dream has become a commercial and mili-  
tary necessity. The Black sea is a Russian  
lake, but at its outlet from the cannon of  
the Turk, commanding and controlling ab-  
solutely the narrow passage known as the  
Dardanelles. The levathan is cribbed,  
cabinied and confined by an apparently puny  
enemy. But behind the feeble Turk is the  
whole power of the British empire, bent  
upon keeping open the road to India at any  
cost. For this is the reason of Gibraltar,  
of Malta, of Aden, of British occupation of  
Egypt and British ownership of the Suez  
canal. And because the Turk happened to  
hold an advantageous position on the road  
to India is the only reason he has not been  
kicked back into Asia long ago.

For more than half a century now this  
has been the great question of European  
politics. The Crimean war did not settle it,  
nor did the treaty of Berlin, after the  
Turko-Russian war. Nothing will settle it  
until the British and Russian nations re-  
main powerful, and the pity of it is that the  
geography is such that, if war comes, nearly  
every nation of Europe will be drawn into  
it.

The horror that occurred in a Paris sub-  
way differs from anything of the kind we  
have had in America. When the cars  
caught fire it would not have been impos-  
sible to get them to a station where the  
fire could have been handled. And surely  
it would have been an easy matter to warn  
and stop other trains on the way; but the  
trainmen deserted and saved themselves,  
showing the same "yellow streak" in the  
blood that resulted in the great steamship  
horror off Newfoundland a few years ago  
when one of the big French liners went  
down and the crew saved nobody but them-  
selves.

Russia and Austria were a bit hasty in  
recognizing the new regime in Serbia and  
now seem to be repenting at leisure. It  
was apparent to everybody from the begin-  
ning that the new king would be complete-  
ly under the control of the regicides, and  
it was supposed the Russian and Austrian  
courts understood this perfectly when they  
promptly recognized the new order of things.

It should not be a difficult matter to get  
recruits for Battery A. It is an organiza-  
tion that any young man should be proud  
to hold membership in. It has a long and  
honorable record in both drill and service,  
and is composed of as fine a class of young  
men as can be found in any city.

Lafayette has finally decided to accept  
the motor for natural gas. She does not  
like it, but regards it as better than no gas.

## THE HUMORISTS.

Less Expensive.

"He said he rather felt father than elope."  
"And what did you say?"  
"I said that father would rather have us  
elope."

Had to Go.

Martin-I hear you have left your home and  
family and become a hermit.  
Skunk-Yes; I had to. My eldest boy took to  
cigarettes and would smoke 'em in the house.

Mert of Solitaire.

She-Still playing solitaire? Don't you find it  
rather a dull game sometimes?  
He-It isn't very exciting, that's a fact; but  
then one isn't bothered every five minutes by  
somebody asking, "What's trumps?"

A Big Difference, Usually.

New York Weekly.

Stupid Boy-What is the meaning of "market  
value" and "intrinsic value?"  
Father-The "market value" is the price you  
pay for a thing. "Intrinsic value" is what you  
get when you sell it to a second-hand dealer.

Done in Oil.

Chicago News.

Miss De Auber (an amateur artist)-Have you  
ever been done in oil, Mr. Marks?  
Mr. Marks-Well, I guess yes.  
Miss De Auber-And who was the artist?  
Mr. Marks-Anything nothing; that is a promoter  
that did me.

She Believed It.

Chicago News.

Tom-I had my fortune told the other day,  
and my fiancée broke off the engagement.  
Jack-Why, is she a believer in such non-  
sense?  
Tom-Non-sense nothing! It was told her by a  
mercantile agency.

The Hanging Gardens.

New York Sun.

Nebuchadnezzar was asked why he built the  
hanging gardens of Babylon.  
"That was a little idea of my own," he ex-  
plained. "If my neighbor's hens want to get  
in they'll have to walk upside down."

Not Just What He Meant.

Washington Star.

Accum-I see there's some talk of having the  
people vote at the next state election upon the

question of abolishing capital punishment.  
Would you vote to abolish it?  
Fogie-No, sir; capital punishment was good  
enough for my ancestors and it's good enough  
for me.

## FOOD MATTERS IN INDIANA.

A Roast.

South Bend Tribune.

A marsh-mallow roast was given up the  
river last evening in honor of Miss Marion  
Cole, of Minneapolis.

Treat in Store.

Seymour Democrat.

Charles Pauley bought a fine catfish this  
morning, weighing fifteen pounds, which he  
will serve for lunch to-night.

Plenty of Pie.

South Bend Times.

We are assured of two kinds of pie for  
our eating this winter—huckleberry one  
week and haddock the next.

Sea Food to Be Seen.

Laporte Herald.

C. F. Sonneborn, who returned last night  
from New York, brought with him several  
sea crabs. As his crabbing is quite a curi-  
osity in this part of the country, he is offering  
to see one can do so by calling at the Herald  
office.

His Big Fish Story.

Elkhart Review.

Rev. R. P. Burton caught a fourteen-  
pound carp in the St. Joe river Friday  
evening. The landing of the prize required  
the assistance of another man, which  
would have been quite unnecessary had it  
been a chicken.

Small Haul.

Connersville News.

Sam Atherton says that he and Gene Tur-  
ner were fishing yesterday in the river  
north of the city and that after four hours  
hard work five were captured. The largest  
one was almost three inches long. Sam  
thinks he is entitled to the booby prize.

Call Again, Matthew.

Connersville News.

Our good friend Matthew Williamson, one  
of Fayette county's best-known farmers,  
stopped at this office long enough, this  
morning, to make a most acceptable dona-  
tion of fine eating apple and to carry away  
the thanks of the entire force from the  
"devil" down.

Cows Not to Blame.

Plymouth Independent.

Eight cents a quart for milk is the price  
asked for milk in Ft. Wayne at the pres-  
ent time, or fourteen tickets for a dollar.  
People are kicking and demanding cheaper  
milk. It is because the cows are giving  
less, but because help is costing more and  
dairymen say that the price had to be raised.

Thin Pickings for Threshers.

Kokomo News.

The wife of a farmer is said to have had  
a sister come from Chicago to make a visit  
recently. She is a modern threshing ma-  
chine and the guest insisted on doing all the  
work and sent her sister away for rest. When  
the hungry threshers filed in to supper that  
night they found the home, brot for women  
and, one chicken croquette, one cheese ball,  
the size of a marble and a button hole  
bouquet for the men. The men refused to  
come back for breakfast.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

To prevent his cow from whisking her tail  
in his eyes as he milked her, a peasant  
near Strasburg tied a lump of metal to  
her tail. A few minutes later the armored  
tail hit the ground, broke the milk pail and  
five of his teeth. He is now in the hospital.

Only three of the famous electoral com-  
mission of 1877 survive, ex-Senator Ed-  
munds, Senator Hoar and General Ely  
Hunt of Virginia. Of the five Supreme  
Court justices on the board all are dead,  
Justice Strong having been the last sur-  
vivor.

Brooklyn doctors are thinking of pre-  
sents to the Legislature a bill "to prohib-  
it the display of vegetables and fresh  
fruits in front of the grocery and fruit  
stores." The bill is a very laudable one,  
a menace to health, and the display of  
much malaria, typhoid and gastro en-  
teritis.

Miss Georgette Lummis, known in church  
circles as "Sister Georgette," has recently  
deeded her beautiful country home at  
Shankland in the Catskills to Rev. W. N.  
Ackley, rector of St. Andrew's Church,  
Brooklyn, to be used as it now is for a  
missionary school for the poor. The girls  
unable to pay current prices for board.

A model theater will be feature of the  
display at the world's fair, at Chan-  
celor, Dillingham, chief of the dramatic de-  
partment, is the inventor. In this theater  
everything will be run by electricity.  
Waits between acts will be reduced to a  
minimum. The theater will be a model  
theater, and while one scene is being exhib-  
ited another may be arranged on the other stage.

John D. Rockefeller's taste for finance  
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